

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

TDMS

DATA EVALUATION RECORD

PAGE 1 OF

CASE GS 0092

Noted

PM / /

CHEM 034401

BRANCH EEB

DISC 40

FORMULATION Dibrom Tech. (96.1%)

FICHE/MASTER ID BAONAL06

CITATION: Haskin, Harold and R.G. Haines, 1960, Fish and Wildlife
Toxicity Report. Chevron Chemical Co. OR-513 No. 241-36-38.
August 31, 1960.

SUBST. CLASS=

OTHER SUBJECT DESCRIPTORS
PRIM:

DIRECT REVIEW TIME=

(MH) START DATE

END DATE

REVIEWED BY: Richard Balcomb

TITLE: Wildlife Biologist

ORG: EEB/HED

LOC./TEL: CMG-1128- 557-7695

SIGNATURE: Ann Stangle for Richard Balcomb

DATE: 7/28/82

APPROVED BY:

TITLE:

ORG:

LOC/TEL:

SIGNATURE:

DATE:

FORMULATION:

% a.i. SC# CHEMICAL NAME
 96.1 Dibrom
 Technical

IA	IB	T	FW	EC	R		
Validator:					Date:		
Richard Balcomb					4/15/78		
Test Type:							
Oyster larvae: <u>Crassastrea</u>							
virginia							
Biassay:							
Test ID.# ES-R-2							

CITATION: Haskin, Dr. Harold, and Dr. R. G. Haines. Fish and Wildlife Toxicology Report. Chevron Chemical Co. OR-513 No. 241-36, 37, 38. August 31, 1960.

VALIDATION CATEGORY: Supplemental

RESULTS: Approximate LD₅₀ = 3.5 ppm

Material	Amount Active/ Replicate (ppm)	% Mortality		Observations	
		Replicates (Avg. of 3)		21 hr.	45 hr.
DIBROM Technical (96.1%)	0.5	0	3.5	protozoa alive	
	1.0	0	1.5	"	
	2.0	0	5.0	"	
	2.5	0	10.0	"	
	3.0	0	15.0	"	
	3.5	15.0	55.0	none alive	
	4.0	45.0	95.0	"	
	8.0	100.0	100.0	"	
Check	--	0	0	protozoa alive	
Acetone Ck (5000 ppm)	--	0	0	"	

PROCEDURE: 100-200, 1 week-old larvae, were placed in total volume of 10 ml in Syracuse water glass. Toxicants diluted with 50 ml. acetone and appropriate amounts sand-filtered sea-water to give final concentrations. Counts made with binocular, 60 x.

VALIDATION CATEGORY: The study was deemed supplemental as: (1) test does not follow currently recommended procedures (see previous study ES-R-1 and Standard Methods, 1975), (2) an LD₅₀ with 95% confidence limits ~~was~~ ^{not} calculated, and (3) water temperature is not reported.

REPAIRABILITY: Test is considered at too wide variance from currently recognized "standard procedures" to be considered for core status.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: Toxicant knocks young oysters down to the bottom of the test vessel at approximately 1 ppm though feeding action continues. An EC₅₀ evaluation therefore, might be more ecologically meaningful than the death criteria used.